Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. II. *SATURDAY EVENING, September* 25, 1819. *No.* 20.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.

JEMIMA WILKINSON.

This consumate and successful imposter upon her visiting the city of Philadelphia, resided during her stay in that city, at the house of my father. The novelty of such a character, attracted general notice Our family became incommoded by the numerous visitors that were desirous of communicating with her, on the important subject of religion. Her popularity as a preacheress, has never been surpassed. The Methodist Episcopal St. Georges Church, was by the trustees granted her, in which her oratory was displayed to the wonder and astonishment of thousands who attended her ministrations. She was masculine, by articulation and appearance.—Her jet black hair, which she always kept moist, by frequent washing which made it assume a glossy appearance, with black eyes and fair complexion, gave her an interesting appearance. She possessed a commanding and audible voice.

Upon any occasion when she walked out, the crowd that attended her person, became so great that it was inconvenient for to be seen in public. After this discovery she would not be seen walking. When she paid a visit, or attended divine service, her followers had her conveyed in a carriage to her destined place. I remember perfectly well, that the street and pavements opposite my fathers house, were without intermission crowded daily

Our next door neighbor, S. W. became one of her proselytes, and when Jemima took her departure from our city, this infatuated lady, forsook her husband and children and accompanied her, with a number of others, to her new settlement. This lady did not continue a long time absent from her family, before she returned in disgust against this imposter. The report which circulated respecting the circumstance of this womans re-appearance, was as nearly as I can recollect as follows.

When her, and her followers, were seated in the chapel; and after a long silence, Jemima arose from her seat, and with an audible voice proclaimed, "Sarah—Sarah—Sarah!——I have a message from God unto the—this night thy soul will be required of thee." She then sat down. Mrs W. has been heard to say, that such a terror seized on her mind, and the rest of her auditors as tongue could not describe. This was on account of their having implicit faith in her as a propheress. This happened in the winter; and a remarkable providence was manifested in the preservation of Mrs. W's life. The house in which they resided being much crowded, Mrs. W. had for her bed companion a white domestic, one of the sisterhood—when the appointed time arrived for the members of this destroyed family to retire which was nine o'clock, Mrs. W. with a palpitating, heart went to her chamber and occupied the front part of the bed. The girl, in consequence of having had a large washing on that day, did not retire that night until near twelve o'clock.. Mrs. W could not close her eyes in sleep, and awaited the time of her expected desolution with an awful suspence—but judge her surprise when about the hour of ten o'clock, her room door opened. Hearing this, she concluded her bed-fellow had finished her work, and was coming to bed for rest but to her astonishment Jemimah entered dressed in white, with a veil over her head, holding a lighted candle in each hand, and passed close to her bed side, with a very slow pace, looked at Mrs. W. without uttering a word, after which she retired Mrs. W's mind was racked with ten thousand contending fears, and she could not close her eyes. She continued in this state until the hour of 11 o'clock arrived. Jemima re-appeared, after the same manner as before, represented, pursued the same course as before, and retired without uttering a word: Mrs. W. could not fathom her mysterious conduct. At the approach of midnight, her apprehensions became insupportable. It so happened by the orders of an over ruling hand that before the hour of twelve o'clock, the girl did retire and in order to accommodate her, Mrs. W. removed to the back part of the bed; and the girl took her warm place; and on account of her being much fatigued, she soon fell asleep—About the dead hour of midnight the door again opened. All was darkness; and Mrs. W. could not perceive the object that entered, but she heard it approaching towards the bed. Of a sudden the girl began to struggle for existance.—Mrs. W. not knowing the cause, gave the alarm, and a person fled with precipitation from the room. Mrs. W. interrogated the girl respecting the cause. Her answer was that some person had her by the throat, and was trying to strangle her Here was at once a developement of the character of this fiend, this monster of depravity.

From this circumstance, it appears self-evident, that Jemima's two first visits with the candles, were to reconnoitre and ascertain the exact position of her intended victim; that her prediction should be verified; and by that means, a confirmation of her possessing supernatural powers would be established in the minds of her credulous followers. But happily her design was frustrated by Mrs. W's. leaving her first position; and her murderous intention was defeated. Had Mrs. W. maintained the place she first occupied, her success would have been complete. On account of the fatigue of the girl her sleep would have been so heavy that she would be insensible to the struggles of Mrs. W.—Consequently, the morning light would have proclaimed to her devotees, her knowledge of future events, and of her having a direct intercourse with Almighty God. Such was the credulity of her followers, that they viewed her as a second Christ.

After the public notoriety of the diabolical means she had resorted to, for the further purpose of imposition, many anecdotes got in circulation respecting her, which became the topic of general conversation and shall be the subject of another cummunication, as I conceive every particular that relates to this extraordinary and wonderful woman, must be interesting to the community.

From the Boston Daily Adv. Aug. 24.

NEGOTIATION.

Between Great Britain and the United States for the extinction of the Slave Trade.

It has been repeatedly mentioned that propositions have been made by the British government, for some arrangement with this country, for carrying into effect by their joint efforts, the wishes which are entertained by both on this subject, but we have seen no account, published in this country of the precise nature of the negotiations which have been had between the two governments. The following narative which is copied from the Thirteenth Report of the African Institution, published in March last, gives a very satisfactory view of the whole transaction.

In the month of June last, lord Castlereagh addressed a letter to Mr. Rush, the American minister in London, respecting the more effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade; in which his lordship observed, that, with the exception of the crown of Portugal, all states had now either actually prohibited the traffic in slaves to their subjects, or fixed an early period for its cessation, whilst Portugal had also renounced it to the north of the equator; that, from May 1826, there would not be a flag which could legally cover this detested traffic, to the north of the line; and that there was reason to hope, that the Portuguese might ere long be also prepared to abandon it to the south of the Equator; but that, until some effectual concert should be established amongst the principal maritime powers, to prevent their respective flags from being made a cover for an illicit Slave Trade, there was but too much reason to fear whatever might be the state of the law on this subject, that the evil would continue to exist; and in proportion as it assumed a contraband form, would be carried on under the most aggravated circumstances of cruelty and desolation; and that it was from a deep conviction of this truth, founded upon experience, that the British government, in all its late negotiations upon this subject, had endeavored to combine a system of alliance for the suppression of this most injurious practice, with the engagements which it had succeeded in contracting with the governments of Spain and Portugal for the total or partial abolition of the Slave Trade.

His lordship inclosed to Mr. Rush copies of those treaties, together with the acts which had received the sanction of parliament for carrying them into execution. He also transmitted a copy of the treaty which had just been concluded with the king of the Netherlands, for the like purpose; to which his lordship was induced to call Mr. Rush's attention more particularly, as it contains provisions calculated to limit the powers mutually conceded by the former treaties, in a manner which, without essentially weakening their force might render them more acceptable to the contracting parties.

Lord Castlereagh earnestly begged of Mr Rush to bring these documents under the serious consideration of the President of the United States; intimating to him the earnest wish of the British Government that the exertions of the two countries might be combined upon a somewhat similar principle, to put down this great moral disobedience to the laws of both countries, wherever it might be committed; and expressing his belief, that this could not effectually be done except by mutually conceding to each other's ships of war a qualified right of search, with a power of detaining the vessels of either State with Slaves actually on board; and remarking that if the American Government were disposed to enter into a similar concert, and could suggest any further regulations the better to obviate abuse, the British Government would be most ready to listen to such suggestions: their only object being to contribute, by every effort in their power, to put an end to this disgraceful traffic.

Mr. Rush most readily promised to transmit to his government copies of Lord Castlereagh's Note, and the documents which accompanied it.

Towards the latter end of December, Mr. Rush transmitted an answer to Lord Castlereagh.

In this Note, Mr. Rush states, that he had been distinctly commanded, in the first place, to make known the sensibility of the President to the friendly spirit of confidence in which the Treaties between Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, and the Netherlands, and the legislative measures of Parliament founded upon them, had been communicated to the United States; to the invitation which had been given, that they would join in the same or similar arrangements, the more effectually to accomplish the beneficial object to which they look. He was further commanded to give the strongest assurances that the solicitude of the United States for the universal extirpation of the Slave Trade continues with all the earnestness which has so long and steadily distinguished the course of their policy in relation to it.

Of their general prohibitory law of 1807, Mr. Rush says it is unnecessary for him to speak, his lordship being already apprised of its provisions; amongst which the authority to employ the national force, as auxiliary to its execution, will not have escaped attention.

But he has in charge to make known, as a new pledge of their unremitting and active desire in the cause of Abolition, that so lately as the month of April last another act of Congress was passed, by which not only are the citizens and vessels of the United States interdicted from carrying on, being in any way engaged in the trade: but in which also the best precautions that legislative enactments can devise or their penalties enforce, are raised up against the introduction into their territories of Slaves from abroad, under whatever pretext attempted, and especially from dominions which lie more immediately in their neighborhood. The peculiarity in the eighth section of the Act, which throws upon a defendant the labour of proof as the condition of acquittal, Mr Rush persuaded himself would be regarded as signally manifesting an anxiety to suppress the hateful offence; departing, as it does, from the analogy of criminal jurisprudence, which so generally requires the independent and

Second cure for the [illegible]

itive establishment of guilt, as the first in every public prosecution.

To measures of such a character, thus ly adopted and sedulously pursued, he s further commanded to say that the overnment of the United States, acting within the pale of its constitutional powers would always be ready to superadd any others, that experience may prove to be necessary for attaining the desirable end in view.

But on examining the provisions of the above mentioned treaties, it has appeared to the President that their essential articles are of a character not adapted to the circumstances or to the institutions of the United States.

The powers agreed to be given to the ships of war of either party—to search, capture and carry into port for adjudication the merchant vessels of the other—however qualified, are connected with the establishment, by each treaty, of two Mixed Courts, one of which is to have its seat in the Colonial Possessions of the parties respectively. The institution of such tribunals is necessarily regarded as fundamental to the whole arrangement; whilst their peculiar structure is doubtless intended, and would seem to be indispensible towards imparting to it a just reciprocity. But to this part of the system the United States, having no Colonies on the Coast of Africa, in the West Indies or elsewhere, cannot it is said, give effect.

Moreover the powers of Government in the United States, whilst they can only be exercised within the limits, are also subject to the restrictions of the Federal Constitution. By the latter instrument, all judicial power is to be vested in a Supreme Court; and in such other inferior courts as congress may, from time to time ordain and establish. It further provides that the judges of these courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, and be removeable on impeachment and conviction of crimes and misdemeanours. These are serious doubts, Mr. Rush observes, whether obeying the spirit of these injunctions, the government of the United States would be competent to appear as a party to the institution of a court for carrying into execution their penal statutes in places out of their own territory; a court consisting partly of judges not liable to impeachment under the authority of the United States, and deciding upon their statutes without appeal.

Again: obstacle would exist, he adds towards giving validity to the disposal of the Negroes found on board the Slave-trading Vessels condemned by the sentence of the Mixed Courts. 'If they should be delivered over to the Government of the United States, as free men, they should not except by their own consent, be employed as servants or free laborers. The condition of Negroes and other people of colour in the United States, being regulated by the municipal laws of the seperate States the government of the former could neither guarantee their liberty in the States where they could only be received as Slaves, nor controul them in the States where they would be recognised as free.

These Mr. Rush states, are some of the principal reasons which arrest the assent of the President to the very frank and friendly overture contained in Lord Castlereagh's communication. Having their foundation in Constitutional Impediments, the Government of his Britanic Majesty would know how to appreciate their force It would be seen, how compatible they are with the most earnest wishes on the part of the United States, that the measures concerted by these Treaties may bring about a total downfall of the traffic in human blood; and with their determination to co-operate, to the utmost extent of their constitutional power, towards this great consummation, so imperiously due, at the hands of all nations, to the past wrongs and sufferings of Africa.

ENGLAND.

Extract of a private letter.

Paris, July 9—Those who are anxious to see great events, and who are already tired of peace need, only excercise a little patience, and they will be gratified. They ought in conscience to allow the world time to breath, were it only to afford them leisure to reflect upon what shall be the cause of the next war.

It is very possible that the nations of Europe will remain friends for a few years although the numerous armies which they keep on foot, seem to indicate that they do not entirely confide in each other; but the excessive ambition of the United States and the progress of the insurgents of South America against the Spaniards will in a short time give employment to England. The United States seem determined to try to what extent England will endure their insolence, and it is possible that it will end in hostilities, whatever precautions the British government may take to avoid them.

If America has made rapid progress in riches and population; her ambition has increased with still greater rapidity. She wished to rival England in manufactures, and during the war sacrificed immense sums to that project, but in the first moment of peace, nine out of ten, of their manufactories, were ruined; and that country where they pay scarcely any taxes, where there is ten times more land than can be cultivated, where they boast of the most unlimited liberty, is nevertheless reduced to such a state of distress that nothing like it is seen in the most miserable countries of Europe. This is a singular phenomenon, but the spirit of ambition which animates the people, renders them under these circumstances, doubly eager for aggrandisement; and in short, it is evident that they will bring themselves into difficulties with England. The delay which the cession of the Floridas by Spain meets with, and the bill which has just passed in the parliament of Great Britain to deter Englishmen from giving aid to the Spanish insurgents, are proofs that England has interposed to prevent the ratification of the bargain. This will soon be apparent; and the United States will take possession, probably by force, of a country which Spain is not able to defend, and which England will not be able to retake, should it once be in the hands of the Americans.

Spain has her frontier uncovered on the side of America; the latter will justify her aggressions with the sophisms she is accustomed to employ, whenever she wishes to attack any of the savage tribes. The murder of Arbuthnot and Ambrister was only a trial which the Americans wished to make of the patience and forbearance of England; the experiment succeeded in a manner that must flatter American vanity; but it kindles the indignation of every good Englishman; and renders him impatient to give the Americans a lesson of humanity, modesty and moderation.

England has at length put her treasury in some kind of order; it is indeed a bad order; but it is no longer disorder as has been asserted; she can therefore speak more boldly than she could six months ago, and her internal state is such as should induce her more than ever to undertake a foreign war.

Not having found plenty on the return of peace, the people have shown themselves dissatisfied, and for the first time, have conceived the idea that war is better than peace. We speak of the people, not of those individuals who see further and who know that a new war will be destructive of the funding-system; but the people who only see the immediate effect, that is to say, universal employment desire a war. It employs, say they, a great number of soldiers and sailors, and a number of men three times as great, to supply the wants consequent on war: so that there will be an abundance of work for the rest of the population. I know positively that such are the sentiments of the people, and the calculations which they make, and if we could abstract the final consequences, would not be far wrong,

The ministers have made a trial of their strength, and have found it such, that it will be easy for them, in case of necessity, to re-establish the income-tax. They are in an attitude that enables them to assume a very different language from that which they formerly held. Six moths more will show what may be expected; and it is to America that I intreat our politicians to direct their attention instead of losing their time in conjectures concerning what the European powers will do; the latter have no disposition to go to war; and no reasonable motive for so doing.

Price of a Bible in 1274.—In the year 1274, the price of a small Bible, neatly written was 30*l* of our money. A good Bible may now be had for two or three shillings. It is said that the building of two arches of London bridge cost only twenty five pound, which is five pound less than a copy of the Bible many years afterwards. Of what incalculable value is the art of printing? We see its beneficial effects more widely extended than ever by means of Sunday schools, Bible societies, and Christian Missionaries.

London paper.

Kingston, Canada, Augt. 18.

Last week Commodore Bainbridge, accompanied by several officers of the navy and army of the United States, visited us in the Lady of the Lake; and during the visit they dined with the commissioner of the navy and the officers of the 70th regiment. It affords pleasure to every liberal mind to see the naval and military officers, of the two nations, in time of peace interchanging civilities, and setting their fellow subejcts on both sides, an example of polite and friendly intercourse, while their governments maintain the relations of amity and commerce.

TO THE LADIES!

Curious Proclamation—In 1517, a proclamation was issued by Henry the VIII—"*That women should not meet together to babble and talk, and all husbands should keep their wives in their houses.*"

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.'

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Mr. Brindle,

Observing in your paper of the 18th instant, that a ticket was formed in the borough of Bellefonte, on the 16th instant for the different officers to be elected at the ensuing general election; which ticket does not seem to meet with the approbation of the citizens of this end of the County. We have therefore thought proper to bring into the view of our fellow citizens, a ticket, which in our opinion will be more suitable than the former, and would therefore recommend the following persons, viz.

Senator,

JOHN M'MEENS.

Assembly,

Col. WM. SMYTH.

Commissioner,

MATTHEW ALLISON Esq.

Coroner,

JOHN BAILY
JACOB BOLLINGER.

Auditor.

WM. KERR Esq.

Should you think proper to insert the above in your paper, you will confer a favour on a number of your fellow citizens.

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

September, 23, 1819.

From the Plough Boy, printed at Albany.

GOOD!

General M'Clure has established a woollen factory at Bath, Steuben county, and invites the farmers to bring in their wool; engaging that he will afford them cloth fine enough for *dandies*. He has got Brewster's late invented spinning machine into use, by water power, with which a girl of 10 years old can attend 250 spindles, and spin 104 pounds of wool in a day—With this machine wool may be spun extremely fine and even; and one hand can perform as much as can be performed by 9 or 10 hand jennies. So much for an American invention. This excellent machine ought generally to be put in operation. It will prove immensely beneficial to this country.

Another cure for the Dysentry.

Take two glasses sweet oil, two glasses W. I. molasses, and two glasses W. I. rum—simmer them together over a fire until it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not seperate from the rest. While on the fire keep it well stirred, and when taken off continue the same until it is cool. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour till he finds the disease abating—then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest until cured. Children to take it in like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a human motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of a most desperate kind. It is a simple medicine and not the least injurous to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted try the experiment—it will do no harm—and probably save life. Let those who may read this, cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it.

Balt. Pat.

Letters from Madrid dated the 10th inst. mention that Don Louis Onis, the late Spanish envoy in the United States, the negociator of the Florida Treaty, and expected successor of Casa Irujo, had been arrested in Vallodolid, where it will be remembered, he had received orders to stop, on his way from Paris to the capital Cassa Irujo had been conveyed a prisoner from Avila to the convent of Miraval which we believe, is situated in a secluded spot, not far from Avila.

Three judges, under the immediate superintendence of the king, have been commissioned to investigate the charges brought against both Irujo and Onis.—King Ferdinand seems determined to make an attempt to exculpate himself, at least as far as the public is concerned, from any blame in the Florida transaction.

Letters received from Gibraltar, dated 9th inst. state that an alarming revolution had broken out at Cadiz. The troops had refused to embark for South America. Gen. O'Donnel, the Commander-in-chief was at the head of the insurrection. The troops were on their march for Madrid. Gen Don had received the particulars at Gibraltar, by express from Cadiz.

Captain John Mountford of Boston, says the Patriot, has been appointed to the command of Fort Mifflin, in the harbor of Philadelphia.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 16th of July, says—"Farther accounts have reached us of Lord Cochrane's proceedings. He was still before Calao, and did not seem at all disposed to raise the siege. He had been fortunate enough to capture a Spanish Galleon, having upwards of one million dollars on board bound to Old Spain. The officers taken at Porte Bello were still at the town of Darien, and the men at Panama were still pursuing their various occupations."

At a meeting of a number of citizens of the state of New-Jersey in the city of Burlington, on the 30th of August 1819, for the purpose of deliberation on the subject lately before Congress, in respect to SLAVERY in states hereafter to be admitted into the Union.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq being appointed Chairman and WM. NEWBOLD, Secretary. it was

Resolved, That it is desirable a more general meeting should be held, to advise on this important subject, and therefore they invite the attendance of such of their fellow citizens in the state who feel an interest in the same, to convene at the State House, in Trenton, in the 29th of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, there to adopt such measures as may be deemed proper on the occasion.

To cleanse the teeth and improve the breath.

To 4 ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add 1 drachm of Peruvian bark, and and wash the teeth with this water in the morning and evening, before breakfast and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth and remove the offensive smell arising from those that are decayed.

DIED—On Thursday the 2d inst. of a lingering consumption, Mr. *George Gangewehr*, late Editor of the "Carlisle Patriot."

———On Saturday the 11th instant of a lingering and painful disease, Mrs. *Elizabeth Poe*, consort of James Poe Esq. of Antrim township, Franklin county, at an advanced age.

MEETING OF CONFEREES.

The Conferees from the Counties of Centre, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, M'Kean, and Tioga, met at the Court house in the borough of Williamsport, on Wednesday the first day of September inst.

RICHARD HAYS, was chosen Chairman, and

PATRICK CAMBRIDGE, Secretary.

Resolved, unanimously, that Col. JOHN M'MEENS, of the County of Lycoming, be recommended to the Electors of this Senatorial district, as a proper person to be supported as Senator, at the ensuing General Election.

Resolved, That the proceedings, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the Newspapers in the Senatorial district.

RICHARD HAYS, *Chairman.*

P. CAMBRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Democratic Republican Meeting.

At a meeting of Delegates held at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on Thursday the 16th inst. for the purpose of forming a ticket to be supported at the ensuing General Election, by the citizens of Centre & Clearfield counties, agreeably to previous notice,

JAMES FORSTER, esq. was chosen chairman, and

THOMAS WADDLE, secretary.

When the following persons were unanimously agreed upon to be supported at the Ensuing Election, viz.

Senator,

JOHN M'MEENS.

Assembly,

PATRICK CAMBRIDGE.

Coroner,

JAMES M'GEE,
JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF.

Commissioner,

JAMES FORSTER.

Auditor,

WILLIAM KERR.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Bellefonte Patriot, and continued until the election.

JAMES FORSTER, *Chairman.*

THOS. WADDLE, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

THOSE Stockholders of the Susquehannah and Waterford Turnpike road Company, who have not paid the instalment of five dollars required at the issuing of the certificates, as per notice of January last, are hereby advised that if the said instalment shall remain due and unpaid, after the first day of November next, the Treasurer will be required to institute suits for the recovery of the same, together with five per cent per month Interest, to be computed from and after the expiration of 60 days from the 1st Monday of May last, conformably to Sect. 8th of the law authorizing the incorporation of said Company. Also the third instalment of three dollars on each share of the Stock of said Company will be required to be paid to the Treasurer on or before the first day of November next.

By order of the board,

JOHN REYNOLDS *Secretary.*

Meadville, Sept. 25, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Trautman deceased, late of Miles township, Centre County, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against said estate will present them to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, properly authenticated.

John Shafer,

Administrator.

Miles Township Sept. 17, 1819

Wm. T BROWN,

Will remove, on the first day of October next, from the house which he now occupies in Sunbury, to the large stone house on Market square, formerly kept as an Inn by Charles Hegins, Esq. The buildings and out houses are well known to be the most capacious and convenient in this borough; and every exertion will be made to afford comfort and gratification to travellers and customers, and he hopes from the great share of favor he has already enjoyed, that he has hitherto given satisfaction to the public—and believes that after his removal he shall be enabled to accommodate them much more to their satisfaction as well as his own. He therefore desires they will call on him as usual.

Sunbury, Sept. 13, 1819.

LIME

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Bellefonte, and the people of Centre county generally, that he has on hand

Two thousand bushels

of well burnt Roach Lime, of a very superior quality. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and may be had on application to Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, or

John M'Kinley.

Sept. 21. 1819.

Wm. H Culbertson,

SADDLER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

Saddling business,

in the Borough of Bellefonte. He intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of ready made Saddlery, which he will dispose of for *Cash only.*

August 12, 1819.

To Printers

The Establishment of the "HARRISBURG REPUBLICAN," Is offered for SALE. For particulars apply to THE EDITOR.

Philipsburg & Susquehanna Turnpike Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Philipsburg turnpike company, that an election will be held at the house of Jacob Test in Philipsburg, on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, to elect by ballot to be delivered in person or by proxy duly authorized, one President, twelve Managers, one Treasurer, and one Secretary, who shall be subscribers to stock in the said turnpike, and who are to conduct the business of the said Company for one year, and until such other officers shall be chosen.

HARDMAN PHILIPS,
WILLIAM BAGSHAW,
WILLIAM BLOOM Jr.
JOB ENGLAND,
WILLIAM RAWLE,
JACOB TEST,
JOHN LORAIN.
Commissioners

Philipsburg, Sept. 16, 1819.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscriber purchased a tract of land situated in Ferguson township, Centre county, from Andrew Stroup, for which he has given a number of bonds payable at different times, in part of the purchase money, the greater of which are discharged. And whereas it appears there are liens and incumbrances on the said tract of land, which were on it when in the tenure of the said Andrew Stroup, which he is bound to remove, and which appear not yet to be removed, and until removed the subscriber is determined to pay no more of the said purchase money, of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

George Shenebergér

Ferguson township, Sept. 11, 1819.

Armor & Callahenn,

CONTINUE to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in the shop formerly occupied by Stewart & Armor. As they have received the latest Philadelphia fashions, those gentlemen who wish to have their clothes neatly and Fashionably made, will do well to call at their shop. They will work as CHEAP as any of the profession in Town.

Bellefonte Sept. 15, 1819.

Six Cents Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension of my runaway apprentice to the Tanning business—named

James Larkens,

somewhat above the age of eighteen years. He absconded on the night of the 6th inst. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril. The above reward will be given if brought back but no charges paid.

Joseph Sherick.

Milesburg Village, Sept. 14, 1819.

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike.

THE Stockholders are requested to pay into the Treasury on or before the 15th day of October next, two dollars on each share of stock subscribed. By order of the Board.

W. BRINDLE, *Treasurer.*

Bellefonte, Sept. 13, 1819.

GENERAL ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff's of the different counties to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate the officers to be elected: Therefore I, JOHN MITCHELL Sheriff of Centre county, do hereby make known and give public

NOTICE

To the Electors of the counties of Centre and Clearfield, that a General Election will be held in said counties, on the second Tuesday of October next, being the 12th day of the month, at the several election districts of said counties, at which time the qualified Electors of said counties will elect in conjunction with each other,

ONE PERSON for SENATOR, to represent the district composed of the counties of Centre, Lycoming, Bradford, Tioga, Clearfield, M'Kean, and Potter, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The qualified electors of Centre and Clearfield counties will elect in conjunction with each other,

ONE PERSON for a member of the house of REPRESENTATIVES, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO persons for CORONER, for said counties.

And the qualified electors of Centre and Clearfield counties will elect seperately

ONE Commissioner and ONE Auditor for each of said counties.

The electors in the county of Centre will take notice that the election will be held at the following places, viz:

For the district composed of the township of Haines, in the town of Aaronsburg, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Meese.

The district composed of the township of Miles at the house of ——— Walborne in the town of Rebersburg.

The district composed of Potter township, at the house of John Benner, Old Fort.

The district composed of Ferguson township, at the house of John Waggoner.

The district composed of Halfmoon and Patton townships, at the house of Abraham Elder.

The district composed of Spring township and the Borough of Bellefonte, at the Court house in said borough.

The district composed of Boggs township, at the school house in the town of Milesburg.

The district composed of Walker township, at the house of William Smyth.

The district composed of Howard township, at the house of Frederick Shank.

The district composed of Baldeagle township at the house of Hugh White.

The electors of Centre county will further take notice, that by an act of the General Assembly of 1817, "all that part of Centre county lying north of the highest ridge of Brush mountain, and east of the line of Walker township, be a seperate election district, and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the house of Anthony Kleckner in Sugar valley.

The district composed of Lamar township, at the house of James Brown.

The Electors of Clearfield county are requested to take notice, that by an act of the General Assembly of 1816, the election will be held at the following places.

Becaria township, and that part of Bradford township lying south of an east line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run and running to the Mushannon creek, be a seperate election district, and that the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house now occupied by John Cree, in Becaria township.

That part of Rush township, in the county of Centre, lying west of the Allegheny mountain, and all that part of Bradford township in the county of Clearfield lying north of a line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run and running to the Mushannon creek, in the county of Clearfield be a seperate election district, and that the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house of George Smell in Bradford township.

And the district composed of that part of Lawrence township, in the county of Clearfield lying on the waters of Sinnamahoning, beginning at the north east corner of Clearfield county, thence west to the district line between John Cannon and Hunter's district, thence south by said line unto a beach, corner of two surveys in the name of George Meade, No. 5294, and 5295; thence north along said line to the place of beginning, at the house of Hugh Coleman, at the forks of Sinnamahonning, in said township.

And that the electors of old Chinclamoose township in the county of Clearfield shall hold their General election at the house of William Bloom, jr. in said county.

The electors of Clearfield county will further take notice, that by an act of the General Assembly of 1817, the township of Covington in said county, shall be a seperate election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house of Hugh Riddle Esq. in said township.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March 1806, it is directed that the Inspectors of the said General Elections shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday, next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 1st day of October next) at the several election districts; and the election of such inspector shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present. And the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the General election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court house in the borough of Bellefonte, on Friday next after the 2d Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

The judges of the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Centre, Bradford, Clearfield, Tioga, Potter and M'Kean, shall meet at the court house in the borough of Williamsport, Lycoming county, on the third Tuesday of October next (being the 19th day) for the purpose of making out one general and true return of the whole district, as the law directs.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and the 44th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

POETRY.

Of the early loves of Shakespeare, it is recorded, that ANN HATHAWAY, a Warwickshire beauty, captivated the affections of the sanguine Bard, who felt perhaps, as he strolled with his rustic mistress, on the banks of the Avon, that excess of tender passion, which he afterwards delineated in his own Romeo.—The following beautiful play upon the name of the interesting Ann, is from the pen of Dibbin, who has described the perfections of a pretty woman "in numbers such as Shakespeare's self might use."

WOULD ye be taught, ye feathered throng,
In love's sweet notes to grace your song,
To charm the heart in thrilling lay,
Listen to *Ann Hathaway*;
She *hath a way* to sing so clear—
Phœbus might wondering stoop and hear,
To melt the sad, make blithe the gay,
And nature charm—*Ann hath a way*,
She hath a way,
Ann hath a way.

To breathe delight, *Ann hath a way*,
When envy's breath and rancor's tooth,
Do soil and bite fair worth and truth,
And merit to distress betray;
To soothe the soul, *Ann hath a way*,
She hath a way to chase despair—
To heal all grief, to cure all care,
Turn foulest night to fairest day,
Thou know'st fond heart, *Ann hath a way*,
She hath a way, &c.

Talk not of gems, the orient list,
The diamond, topaz, amethyst,
The em'rald mild, the ruby gay—
Talk of my gem—*Ann Hathaway*.
She hath a way with her bright eye,
Their various lustres to defy,
The jewel she, and the soil they,
So sweet to look, *Ann hath a way*,
She hath a way, &c.

But to my fancy were it given,
To rate her charms, I'd call them heaven;
For though a mortal—made of clay—
Angels might love *Ann Hathaway*.
She hath a way so to controul,
To rapture the imprisoned soul:
And love and truth so to display,
That to be heaven—*Ann hath a way*,
She hath a way,
Ann hath a way.

It is hard for a printer to please every body.

The above is a trite but true remark, when we consider the adversity of taste in reading. And, indeed, no observation could be more correct when applied to country printers. In almost every town in the interior, there are a number of gentlemen who take city and other foreign papers; *if such gentlemen encourage a printer in the place in which they reside*, many censure him for copying articles of news from the city papers, "*Pshaw*," say they "*I have read this long ago—away with your John Thompson's news and give us some original matter.*"

"I will," says the good natured printer; and in a few weeks, in pops another who takes no city or other papers, and says "*I wish you would give us some news and leave your long new pieces away*," The printer obliging and obsequious as a candidate for Sheriffality, says "*we'll split the difference and give a little of every thing.*" Up he bounces and runs to the post office to bring an arm full of papers sent him in in exchange, by his brothers of the type—Now for news—he turns—and turns again. "Nothing worth while—Here a man run away with another's wife, *hands put that in*, here a villain killed his neighbor—*lash it down*. Here two fools fought a duel *mark that*. Bless me a pumpkin as large as a hogshead—*that's for farmers*—A man advertising for a wife—*that's for old maids*. In short the whole supply of news with very trivial exceptions, is hardly sufficient to employ the prattling tongues of gossips over a dish of tea; but something must be put in the paper—so go on."

"State news by George!" cries one, "insipid miserable stuff!" reiterates another. What now Mr. Printer?—To make war between nations and elements—announces earthquakes, tornadoes, visions, and the discovery of inhabitable lands in the centre of the earth, by Symmes; to say the sea serpent travelled by land from Boston harbor to Pittsburg; to assert that Bonaparte had escaped from St. Helena, and beheaded Louis XVIII.—*all wont do*. "Zounds! what liars the printers are," every body exclaims, and the poor printer would stand at his press, scratching his head like a boy who broke his master's beer mug. Nothing is now left but to throw ourselves on the generosity of our readers, to promise endeavors, and beg them to reflect that "where there are many men, there are also many minds."

W. WARD,
TOBACCONIST,

INFORMS the public and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that having received a supply of Tobacco from Pittsburgh, he intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of the best

SEGARS.

He apologizes to those Merchants who so generously aided him when he first established, and who have been disappointed in their expectations—Not being being acquainted with the market from whence he was supplied with tobacco, he neglected to send for a supply in season, and by this means has not been enabled to supply them as usual. He assures them however that in future, no such neglect shall take place. All orders from country Merchants and others shall be punctually attended to, and gratefully acknowledged.

Bellefonte July 26, 1819.

Information Wanted.

At the time of Gen. St. Clair's defeat about 28 years ago, the subscriber was taken prisoner by the Indians, and thereby seperated from her kindred, of whom she has not heard since. She was the daughter of JAMES STONE by his second wife—was born in Bucks county Pennsylvania. Her father removed from thence to Little Whitely Creek, about 3 miles from its confluence with the Monongahela river, where he died. At this place her half brother *Elias Stone*, (who married Miss *Betsy Baldwin*) then lived; who had a sister living about forty miles above at a place called the Forks of Cheat. At little Whitely creek her mother was married to Mr. PETER WALDEN, who removed with his family to Post St. Vincent, on the Wabash river, where he was killed by the natives. Here she was married to Mr. JAS. FULLEN, (who she believes was killed,) and her mother to Mr. LEWIS SURVEYOR. One of her sisters (Margaret Stone) married a Mr. *Malbuff*—the other (Betsey) a Mr. *Smith*. She had three brothers, James, Samuel and John Stone. After eleven months cruel treatment by the savages, she was ransomed by a benevolent Frenchman of Detroit who was then trading among the Indians.

If any person can give information of her connections, they will confer a favor, by addressing a letter to her by mail.

SALLY (OR SARAH) GEARHART.

Elmira, Tioga Co. N. Y. June 1819.

*** Editors will please notice the above.

TO SETTLERS.
100,000 Acres of Land.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most moderate terms, about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF

LAND,

of an excellent quality, in the Counties of Indiana, Jefferson, and Armstrong.—Being part of the Holland Land tract, and situated on and adjoining Redbank, and other navigable streams; and free from all incumberance whatever, on which there is a large settlement of German Dunkers and others.

The settlement is rapidly increasing, not excelled by any other in the State, the Land and roads are good, and three are erected on the premises several mills. Payments to be made in eight equal annual installments. Apply to

Charles C. Gaskill.

Mahoning, Indiana, June 19, 1819.

LOOK HERE!!!

THOSE persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, for upwards of one year, are requested to come forward and discharge the same immediately, or payment will be enforced by compulsitory measures—this may be relied on.

James M'Gee.

Bellefonte, September 8th 1819.

AN ORDINANCE

For raising & appropriating a sum of money, for the purpose of bringing the water into the Diamond of the Borough of Bellefonte, and for other purposes.

SECT 1. Be it *ordained* and *enacted* by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, in Council assembled, *and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That a sum of money, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expences which now have, or hereafter may accrue, in bringing the WATER from the Water house to the public square, in the said borough; and in defraying the necessary expence of other reperations and improvements, requisite for supplying the Inhabitants with a constant supply of water; in pursuance of an ordinance passed the 2nd day of November A. D. 1818.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That in pursuance of the said ordinance, and to carry the same into operation in part, a sum of money be raised forthwith, or as soon as the same can be legally collected to be laid and apportioned upon all the real property situated in the said Borough, which by its situation will derive benefit from the said water, and which shall be adjusted and apportioned according to the value, and relative situation, of the said property: provided that such sum shall not for the present year, exceed five hundred and thirty dollars; and provided that the person or persons in possession of said property, for the time being, shall be charged for the sum at which the property he, or she possesses, is rated; which if tenants, they may recover from the landlord, or owner of the said property or real estate, except where a contract exists between the parties that the tenant shall pay this particular charge, without recourse to the landlord, or owner of the said real estate.

SECT. 3 *Be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That the Chief Burgess be and is hereby empowered and enjoined, to contract for as many cast Iron pipes as shall be found necessary to convey the said water from the water house to the resevoir on the summit of the Academy hill; to be laid down and the joints well secured, so that the said pipes shall not leak any of the water in its passage through said pipes; all which to be done and warranted by the person or persons contracting to finish said pipes: provided the sum to be paid for said pipes, their laying and securing as aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars, and provided that not more than one hundred dollars thereof, shall be paid on or before the first day of October next, and the residue in two equal yearly payments; the last of which is not to be paid in less than twenty-four months from the said first day of October next, without interest.

ENACTED and passed into an ordinance at the court house in the said borough, the 23d day of August A. D 1819.

By order of the Council,

Wm. Petrikin,
President.

ATTEST,
James Petrikin, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscriber will either sell, or rent, a

Lot of Ground,

containing about 16 acres—5 or 6 of which is good meadow; situated about eight miles from Milesburg, in Howard Township, adjoining the Baldeagle creek and on the road leading to the Big island. There are on the premises, a good dwelling house, and a small barn. It is an excellent situation for a TAVERN, or STORE. For terms apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB BAKER.

August 25, 1819.

Summer Arrangement.

Northumberland & Bellefonte Mail Stage.

THIS Stage will in future leave the house of John Shriner, in the town of Northumberland, every Friday morning at 5 o'clock, breakfast at L. B. Stoughton's, Derrstown—arrive at Jacob Maize's in Millsburg or Youngmanstown, in time for dinner—be at Henry Roush's about four o'clock, P. M. and arrive at W. T. Brown's Aaronsburg, at six, P. M.—Leave Aaronsburg at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning—get to Earlysburg, in time for dinner, and arrive at John Rankin's, Bellefonte, at four o'clock, P. M.——Returning—it will leave John Rankin's, Bellefonte, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock—breakfast at Earlysburg—arrive at Aaronsburg in time for dinner, and be at Roush's by six o'clock, P. M.—Leave Roush's on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock—breakfast at Maize's, in Youngmanstown—be at Stoughton's in time to dine, and arrive at Northumberland at four o'clock P. M.

N. B. 14lbs of baggage allowed to each passenger, all above that weight to be accounted for.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

June 7, 1819

$200
REWARD

WILL be paid by the General Post Office department, together with the necessary costs, to any person who may be successful in detecting the person who purloined from the mail, a letter put into the Post Office at Bellefonte, Centre County, on the 2nd day of May last, directed to Mrs. Abigail Potts, Pottsgrove, Montgomery County, containing three notes of $100 each, of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Branch in Pittsburg, all dated 2d of October 1817, two of them Letter C, No. 241 266 and one Letter D No. 266 which letter has never reached its destination. Any information on the subject may be communicated to the subscriber in Bellefonte, Centre County.

Joseph Miles.

August 3, 1819.

Editors of Newspapers, friendly to the detection of villany, are requested to insert the above.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.